LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

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Notes.

CHARLES DICKENS.

February 7th, 1812—June 9th, 1870.

(See *ante*, pp. 81, 101, 121.)

The "brief mistake" Dickens made in attempting to edit a daily paper was now remedied, and he "joyfully" returned to his old pursuits; but, feeling that he could not "shut out the paper sufficiently to write well in London," he determined to write his new book in Switzerland, and "forget everything else if he could." Before going, he, in an outbreak of momentary discontent, communicated with a member of the Government as to the chances there might be of his appointment, upon due qualification, to the paid magistracy of London; but the reply was not favourable. Dickens left England on the 31st of May, 1845, and on the eve of his departure took part in the founding of the General Theatrical Fund, of which he remained a trustee until his death.

It was in July, 1846, while at Lausanne, that he wrote for his children an abstract in plain language of the narrative of the Four Gospels. Many have expressed a desire that this should be published, but Forster states that

> "nothing would have shocked him so much as any suggestion of the kind. The little piece was of a peculiarly private character, written for his children, and exclusively and strictly for their use only."

The same month saw the beginning of 'Dombey,' which he at once thought "very strong—with great capacity in its leading idea." He read the first number to his little circle, among whom "old Mrs. Marcet, who is devilish 'cute, guessed directly (but I didn't tell her she was right) that Paul would die." He also wrote his Christmas story 'The Battle of Life,' which went through many vicissitudes and at one time was abandoned, as he felt very doubtful about it, and frequently asked Forster for suggestions; he

> "really did not know what this story is worth I am so floored: wanting sleep, and never having had my head free from it for this month past."

After a short visit to London in December, he went to Paris to spend Christmas with his wife and family. He wrote to Forster to wish him "many merry Christmases, many happy new years, unbroken friendship, great accumulation of cheerful recollections, affection on earth, and Heaven at last." The first man he met at Paris was "Bruffum" (Lord Brougham), "in his check trousers, and without the proper number of buttons on his shirt." His visit was rendered enjoyable by the kindness he received. He supped with Dumas and Eugène Sue; met Lamartine and Scribe; called on the sick and ailing Chateaubriand, whom he thought like Basil Montagu; and spent an evening with Victor Hugo, whom Louis Philippe had just ennobled; but Forster records that the man's nature was written noble:—

> "Rather under the middle size, of compact, close-buttoned-up figure, with ample dark hair falling loosely over his close-shaven face, I never saw upon any features so keenly intellectual such a soft and sweet gentility, and certainly never heard the French language spoken with the picturesque distinctness given to it by Victor Hugo."

At the commencement of 1847 we find Dickens depressed again, still in Paris, working "very slowly" on Part V. of 'Dombey,' when a review appeared in the "good old *Times*" of 'The Battle of Life,' which was "again at issue with the

inimitable B. Another touch of a blunt razor on B.'s nervous system." He was hardly able to work, and "dreamed of *Timeses* all night. Disposed to go to New Zealand and start a magazine." However, he soon pulled himself together, set hard to work, and "hoped he had been very successful."

In February he returned to London, and busied himself with a theatrical benefit for Leigh Hunt; but the purpose had hardly been announced when Lord John Russell granted Hunt 200*l.* a year from the Civil List, so it was determined to reserve a portion of the amount received for the benefit of John Poole, the author of 'Paul Pry.' On the last day of 1847 he was in Edinburgh, and saw for the first time the Scott Monument, which he considered a failure, likening it in his displeasure to "the spire of a Gothic church taken off and stuck in the ground." Previously, at Glasgow, the Lord Provost had entertained him at "a gorgeous state lunch," and at night there had been a great dinner-party—

"Unbounded hospitality and enthoozymoozy the order of the day, and I have never been more heartily received anywhere, or enjoyed myself more completely."

In the following year, 1848, a committee was formed for the purchase and preservation of Shakespeare's house, and Dickens, as is well known, threw himself heart and soul into that enterprise.

Having no important writing on hand, Dickens, in the summer of 1848, went somewhat earlier than usual for his holiday, and tried Broadstairs. He spent part of his time, at Forster's request, in writing a little essay on a series of twelve drawings on stone by Leech, called 'The Rising Generation,' from designs done for 'Mr. Punch's Art Gallery.' Dickens as an art critic will probably be a novelty to many, and all lovers of Leech may well be interested in what he says of him, for the name of Leech is still, and will be for long years to come, a household word. In the essay he refers to the works of Rowlandson and Gillray, and says:—

"In spite of the great humour displayed in many of them, they are rendered wearisome and unpleasant by a vast amount of personal ugliness."

And Dickens maintains that

"Mr. Leech was the very first Englishman who had made Beauty a part of his art, and that by striking out this course, and setting the successful example of introducing always into his most whimsical pieces some beautiful faces or agreeable forms, he had done more than any other man of his generation to refine a branch of art to which the facilities of steam-printing and wood engraving were giving almost unrivalled diffusion and popularity."

And then, after referring to an article in *The Quarterly Review* which had commented on the absurdity of excluding a man like George Cruikshank from the Royal Academy, because his works were not produced in certain materials and did not occupy a certain space: "Will no Associates," asks Dickens,

"be found upon its books, one of these days, the labours of whose oil and brushes will have sunk into the profoundest obscurity, when many pencil-marks of Mr. Cruikshank and of Mr. Leech will be still fresh in half the houses in the land?"

Apart from this essay*, his only work was to finish 'The Haunted Man' for Christmas; so, although the holiday incidents were many, he enjoyed a time of real summer idleness.

In the February of 1849 we find him at Brighton, and in the beginning of July he had settled on the name for his new book—'David Copperfield.' Did he choose the initials D. C.—his own reversed—intentionally? He paid a visit to Broadstairs in order to complete the fourth number, and got along with it "like a house afire in point of health, and ditto, ditto in point of number."

From Broadstairs Dickens, in July, went to Bonchurch, where he had taken a house. This visit is of interest because he was attracted thither by its being the residence of his friend the Rev. James White, with whom he spent many happy hours. White, Forster says, had a kindly, shrewd Scotch face; "cheerfulness and gloom coursed over it so rapidly that none could question the tale they told." He was full of quiet, sly humour and the love of jest, and his companionship was delightful. Forster expresses a hope that his books 'Landmarks of History' and 'Eighteen Christian Centuries' will find "a lasting place in literature," being written "with a sunny clearness of narration and a glow of picturesque interest to my knowledge unequalled in books of such small pretensions." Notwithstanding this hope, White gets but a small place in the 'D.N.B.,' and I am ashamed to say that, although I have the books on my shelves, they are among the few I have never read. Perhaps the

* The essay, Mr. Matz informs me, was written by Dickens for *The Examiner*, in which it appeared on the 3rd of December, 1848. It is reprinted in 'Miscellaneous Papers,' collected and edited by B. W. Matz.

unattractive form in which they were produced has something to do with it. There was much merrymaking at White's—Leech being among the guests; plenty of rollicking, and great games at rounders every afternoon, with all Bonchurch looking on. Mention is also made of "a golden-haired lad of the Swinburnes'" with whom the Dickens boys used to play. Unfortunately, Leech met with an accident while bathing; he was knocked over by a great wave striking him on the forehead. Dickens reports him as "in bed with twenty of his namesakes on his temples." One night, after having been a second time bled, he was in such an alarming state of restlessness that Dickens proposed to try magnetism.

"Accordingly [Dickens relates], in the middle of the night I fell to; and, after a very fatiguing bout of it, put him to sleep for an hour and thirty minutes. A change came on in the sleep, and he is decidedly better. I talked to the astounded little Mrs. Leech across him, when he was asleep, as if he had been a truss of hay....What do you [Forster] think of my setting up in the magnetic line with a large brass plate? Terms, twenty-four guineas per nap."

In the summer of 1851 his friend Talfourd gave a banquet at "The Star and Garter" at Richmond to celebrate the success of 'David Copperfield.' Tennyson and Thackeray were among the guests, and Forster says that he "had rarely seen Dickens happier than he was amid the sunshine of that day." Of all Dickens's works 'David Copperfield' has always been my first favourite, as it appears to have been that of its author. *The Daily Telegraph* of the 8th inst., in its cable report of the Celebration dinner at New York on the previous night, when nearly 400 guests met at Delmonico's, tells us that Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin related how, when a child of 10, in the autumn of 1867, she had taken the train one day from Portland to Charleston, and in the same carriage caught sight of Dickens

"eating a sponge cake next to a boy who sold magazines and popcorn. 'I never knew how it happened,' said the speaker, 'but invisible chains drew me out of my seat beside the popcorn boy and plumped me down beside him. "God bless my soul!" he exclaimed, on looking around a moment later. "Where did you come from?" I told him, also adding my age and the fact that I had read all his books. "Have you come to call on me?" he asked. "You don't mean to say you have read all my books?" "Yes," I said, "I've read some of them many times." "Well, I can't believe it. Those long, thick books, and a little slip of a thing like you." Then I said conscientiously I had skipped some of the long, dull parts. He immediately asked me to indicate to him what I considered the long, dull parts, and he took out a note-book and pencil while I went through the catalogue of passages, thinking all the time I was paying him a great compliment.'

"Mr. Dickens then asked his small companion which books she enjoyed most. '"David Copperfield"' was the unhesitating answer. 'Good! good! so do I,' he exclaimed. It was not long before the little girl's hand lay in one of the novelist's, and his arm was around her waist, while the poor embarrassed mother of the child, looking on from the end of the car, could not think of a suitable method of relieving the distinguished stranger from her daughter's company.

"'Finally he took me back to mother, where he introduced himself to our party, and then gave me a good-bye kiss. That was the last I saw of him, as he disappeared down the platform, but his image has never left my heart from that day to this.'"

I cannot close this week's note without giving expression to the deep regret I, in common with all our readers, felt on hearing of the death on the 14th inst., at the age of 72, of Sir Frank Marzials, who among his many literary labours wrote the life of Dickens for the series of "Great Writers" published by Walter Scott, from which I have already quoted. He entered the War Office as far back as the Crimean War, and *The Daily Telegraph* in its obituary notice on the 17th (which, by the way, contains a speaking likeness of him) states that, although a member of the Royal Patriotic Fund, he willingly assisted *The Daily Telegraph* to carry to a successful issue its Boer War Widows and Orphans' Fund, for which was raised a sum of over 250,000*l*.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(*To be continued.*)

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 242, 381; iii. 22, 222, 421; iv. 181, 361; v. 62.)

MEN OF LETTERS (*concluded*).

Edinburgh.—In East Prince's Street Gardens stands Sir John Steell's bronze statue of Prof. Wilson—"Christopher North" of *Blackwood*. It was placed in position on 21 March, 1865, and is inscribed:—

John Wilson
Born 18th May 1785
Died 1st April 1854.

Edinburgh.—In West Prince's Street Gardens a statue was erected in 1865 to the memory of the poet Allan Ramsay, by the Judge, Lord Murray, one of his descendants. The sculptor was Sir John Steell. The pedestal, designed by David Bryce, contains

a series of medallions representing Lady Murray, Lady Campbell, and Mrs. Malcolm, descendants of the poet; Mrs. Ramsay, wife of his son Allan, the eminent portrait painter; and General Ramsay, his grandson. The part of the pedestal on a level with Prince's Street is accessible to the public.

Edinburgh.—A statue of Dr. William Chambers, one of the founders of *Chambers's Journal*, is erected in the centre of Chambers Street. It is the work of John Rhind, and the pedestal of red Correzic stone upon which it stands was designed by H. J. Blanc. On the front an inscription records that Dr. Chambers was born in 1800, died in 1883, and was Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1865 to 1869. The remaining three sides are ornamented with panels representative of Literature, Liberality, and Perseverance.

In 1884 a tablet was erected at Peebles to the memory of Dr. Chambers over the doorway on the east side of the ancient tower of St. Andrew's burying-ground, and within a few yards of the spot where his remains repose. One of his last works was the restoration of this tower, and he was laid to rest within its shadow before the completion of the work.

Yarrow.—In the grounds of Chapelthorpe, Vale of Yarrow, overlooking St. Mary's Lake, a statue of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was inaugurated on 28 June, 1860. The site is said to have been pointed out by Christopher North in the 'Noctes.' The statue is 8½ ft. high, and is placed on a massive pedestal some 10½ ft. high. The poet is represented bareheaded, seated on a knoll, a plaid thrown carelessly over his shoulders, feet crossed, and right hand grasping a staff. Beside him lies his dog Hector. It was designed and executed by Mr. Currie, a Scottish sculptor. At the inauguration an oration was delivered by Mr. Glassford Bell.

Hogg is buried in Ettrick churchyard, and not far from the church is the site of his birthplace, now occupied by a commemorative obelisk about 14 ft. high. On the front is inserted a brass medallion of Hogg. The pillar was erected by the Border Counties Association, and unveiled by Lord Napier and Ettrick.

Dunoon.—On 1 Aug., 1896, a bronze statue to the memory of Mary Campbell, Burns's "Highland Mary," was unveiled by Lady Kelvin. It occupies a commanding position on Castle Hill, within a mile of her birthplace. It is the work of Mr. D. W. Stevenson, A.R.S.A., and represents the girl in the dress of the period, gazing across the water towards the Ayrshire coast, and clasping a Bible in her left hand. The site was granted free, and the cost of the statue was defrayed by Burns's admirers in all parts of the world.

Mary Campbell was buried in the Old West Kirkyard, Greenock. The small stone which originally marked her grave still exists, but in 1842 it was replaced by a more imposing memorial at the cost of Mr. John Mossman. On this is represented in relief the parting scene between the two lovers, and above it a figure symbolical of grief. The inscription is as follows:—

Erected
over the grave of
Highland Mary
1842
My Mary, dear departed shade,
Where is thy place of blissful rest?

Vale of Ceiriog, Denbighshire.—Between Glyn and Llanarmon in the Ceiriog Valley a monument to the seventeenth-century Welsh poet Huw Morus was unveiled by Sir T. Marchant Williams on 26 Aug., 1909. It stands on the roadside close by the old farmhouse Pont-y-meibion, in which Morus was born and also died. The memorial consists of a column placed upon a pedestal, inscribed as follows:—

Huw Morus
(Eos Ceiriog).
Ganwyd 1622
Bu Farw, Awst, 1709
Born 1622
Died August 1709.

On the plinth below are extracts from his works.

Denholm, Roxburghshire.—A statue of John Leyden was set up in his native place in October, 1861. The inaugural ceremony was performed by the Earl of Minto "amid a vast assemblage of the admirers of his genius." On the pedestal are the following inscriptions:—

John Leyden, born at Denholm 8th September, 1775, died at Batavia 28th August, 1811.

To the memory of the poet and Oriental scholar, whose genius, learning and manly virtues were an honour to his country, and shed a lustre on his native Teviotdale, this monument was erected A.D. 1861.

My next instalment I hope to devote to Men of Science. John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(*To be continued.*)

The stone obelisk, 90 ft. in height, which stands near the centre of the Market-Place at Ripon (see 11 S. iii. 224, 422), was erected in 1781 by William Aislabie, Esq., of Studley, for sixty years M.P. for the

borough of Ripon. This takes the place of an earlier structure which had become ruinous, and the apex is finished with ornamental ironwork surmounted by a gilded horn, symbolical of the town, and serving as a vane.

(See 'Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorks,' 1904.) T. SHEPHERD.

The statue of Ebenezer Elliott at Sheffield (see 11 S. iv. 361) was the work, not of Barnard, but of Nevill Northey Burnard (1818–1878), for whom see 'D.N.B.' Landor's poem on the ordering of this statue by the working-men of Sheffield was first printed in *The Examiner*, 8 Jan., 1853. In a foot-note to his 'Satire on Satirists' he said:—

"The Corn-law rhymer, as he condescends to style himself, has written sonnets which may be ranked among the noblest in our language."

STEPHEN WHEELER.

If "elsewhere" is intended to include the oversea Dominions, it may be of interest to note that there is a statue of Robert Burns in Ballarat, one of Australia's golden cities. Ballarat has been called the "city of statues." Its main thoroughfare, Sturt Street, might almost be said to be inconveniently crowded with them.

J. F. HOGAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue.

Supplementing MR. PAGE'S information *re* Burns memorials, I would mention that the Greek Temple on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, is now quite empty, the statue and relics having been removed to the City Museum, City Chambers, High Street. A separate room is kept for them.

Opposite Dumfries, on the other side of the Nith, is the Maxwelltown Observatory, with a museum containing a large number of Burns relics, several plaster busts, and a death mask. CHARLES S. BURDON.

LORD LISTER, THE FOUNDER OF MODERN SURGERY.—The death of Lord Lister on Saturday, the 10th inst., in his 85th year, calls for a note, for by the introduction of antiseptic and aseptic methods of operating and treating wounds he has saved countless lives. He was also the first man in England to perform a painless operation under the influence of ether. *The Daily Telegraph*, in its biographical article of the 12th inst., relates that "it was on the 12th of August, 1865, Lister made his first experiment as to the cause of inflammation in open wounds." He had gradually come to the conclusion that this inflammation was to be accounted for by the invasion of minute organisms or germs from without. "It is not the mere air as such," he said to himself,

"that is antagonistic to the process of healing a wound, but those organized germs which are universally disseminated in the world around us; bacteria are the cause of the inflammation."

On this 12th of August he made the first trial of his method in a case of compound fracture, and after the operation the wounds healed satisfactorily. Then other trials followed, until at last the great surgeon was convinced that he was right. Failures now ceased.

"The surgeon's scourge had disappeared; pyæmia, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, and tetanus in their epidemic form, became things of the past."

In 1909 'The Collected Papers of Joseph, Baron Lister,' were published in two volumes by the Clarendon Press.

Queen Alexandra's message of condolence to the late eminent surgeon's family contains these words:—

"Lord Lister's name will ever be honoured and gratefully remembered as that of the greatest benefactor to suffering humanity throughout the world." A. N. Q.

THE HENRY MAYHEW CENTENARY.—Among the many honoured names of men born in 1812, that of Henry Mayhew will scarcely be forgotten; not only as that of a great pioneer of English comic journalism, but, better still, as being, in the words of the 'Ency. Brit.,' "credited with being the first to 'write up' the poverty side of London life from a philanthropic point of view." He married, in 1844, Jane, the elder daughter of Douglas Jerrold, a circumstance not mentioned in the 'D.N.B.' It might be asked whether, had this union taken place a few years earlier, Henry Mayhew would have been so quietly "ousted" from the co-editorship of *Punch*. But probably Douglas Jerrold had less influence in the internal politics of the paper than sometimes has been presumed. Mark Lemon appears to have been, from first to last, quite capable of "having his own way" without asking or following the advice of others. Horace Mayhew was for a time engaged to Mary Jerrold, a younger daughter, though he afterwards married some one else (about 1869).

Henry Mayhew died 25 July, 1887, having outlived not only his two younger brothers, but all, or nearly all, his early

literary confrères. Augustus Septimus Mayhew (known to his *Diogenes* fellow-workers as the "Dear Child," in allusion to a way he had of addressing friends) claimed, as the "seventh son of a seventh son," to have the gift of curing ailments without having gone through the customary medical studies. Sometimes he would write out a prescription for an invalid friend, which prescription, on being shown to a "fully qualified" practitioner, was usually declared to contain "enough poison to kill a dozen people." But no doubt the medico who gave this crushing verdict knew, before speaking, who had written the paper.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

THOMAS ATKINS.—Questions are sometimes asked as to the origin of the expression "Tommy" or "Tommy Atkins," as applied to a soldier in generic form. Its origin dates from the year 1815, when the 'Soldier's Account Book' was called into use by a War Office circular letter of 31 Aug., 1815. Sample forms of the said book (for cavalry and infantry) accompanied the circular letter, and in every one of them the name "Thomas Atkins" is used as a specimen name. Atkins evidently could not write, as in the several places where his signature occurs it is given as "Thomas Atkins × his mark." In the cavalry form the names of Trumpeter William Jones and Sergeant John Thomas are also introduced, but they did *not* use a "mark." This surely disproves the idea which has gained belief that "Thomas Atkins" was suggested by the Duke of Wellington in 1843 as being the name of an especially brave soldier in his own regiment —the 33rd.

The name occurs again in specimen "Forms" in the King's Regulations for the Army of 1837, pp. 204 and 210, and in later books of Regulations. The 'Soldier's Account Book' is, of course, the "Small Book" of the present day, though "Thomas Atkins" no longer appears.

J. H. LESLIE.

Sheffield.

THE MONOSCEROS-STONE.—In the 'Liber Physico-Medicus Kiranidum Kirani,' printed in Leipsic in 1638, Elementum XVII. reads: "Rhinocerotis lapis est varius, cornatus lapis, de extremitate naris Rhinocerotis. Est enim ut cornu."

Here we have, I think, the ultimate source of the monosceros-stone, in Middle High German literature. Isidore of Seville identifies the two animals. The occurrences are these:—

"Di kununginne rîche sante mir ouh ein tier, daz was edele unde hêr, daz den carbunkel treget und daz sich vor di magit leget. Monosceros ist iz genant: Lamprecht's 'Alexander' 5578f. Ein tier heizt monizîrus:....wir nâmen den karfunkelstein ûf des selben tieres hirnbein, Der dâ wehset under sîme horn: 'Parzifal' 482. 24f. Vil manec guot stein, der dâ inne liget, die treit ein tier, Monocêrus treit den ûf sîme houbete under eime horne: 'Wartburgkrieg' 142."

This book has also been translated into English, 'The Magick of Kirani, King of Persia and of Harpocration,' London, 1685.

ROBERT MAX GARRETT.

University of Washington, Seattle, U.S.

THE TOP-HAT IN SCULPTURE.—A statue of Sir George Livesey, formerly chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, has lately been erected near the works in the Old Kent Road. As far as I can make out in an illustration from a photograph, the figure holds a "top-hat" in its right hand. That will surely have the same effect as the lady's head-gear of which Albert Chevalier used to sing, which "knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road."

Perhaps this may be the first time that the "top-hat" has tempted the sculptor's chisel. I have remarked the "bowler" in a daring design which is in the famous cemetery at Genoa. ST. SWITHIN.

"KING RICHARD OF SCOTLAND."—

"It is heartening to come on an altar in Verona to St. Remigio, 'apostle of the generous nation of the French'; to find Lucca Cathedral given over to an Irish saint and honouring a Scotch king ('San Riccardo, Re di Scozia')," &c.—'Italian Fantasies,' by Israel Zangwill, 1910, p. 101.

Some one should give the authorities of Lucca Cathedral a hint that there never was a King Richard of Scotland. After visiting Lucca in September, 1904, I sent a note to 'N. & Q.' inquiring who could be meant by this fabulous "king." Interesting answers will be found at 10 S. iii. 449. St. Richard was a remarkable man of his time, brother-in-law of St. Boniface, and father of SS. Willibald, Wunibald, and Walburga, but neither a Scot nor (probably) a king. WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Ramoyle, Dowanhill, Glasgow.

"POKER-WORK" IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—I think it will be news to most people that there was ever a public exhibition of "poker-pictures" in London. A Mrs. Nelson and her youngest daughter held one at 27, Pall Mall, in May and June, 1791.

W. ROBERTS.

RELIC BUREAU SUGGESTED.—In *Chambers's Journal* for last month a suggestion is made to form a relic bureau for the registration of family and other relics of people of note. It is formulated in an article entitled 'Relics of the Great Departed.' The idea is to provide a centre where people might register such relics, which would be duly indexed and classified under various headings, such as (1) Royalty, (2) Parliamentary, (3) Ecclesiastical, (4) Army, (5) Navy, &c. By this means people interested in any particular person or department of life would be able to communicate with the respective owners of such relics, and possibly have an opportunity afforded them of inspecting the same. Such a scheme would, I venture to think, open out a wide field of interest and research, and prove of considerable value to the student and biographer. Taking my own case as an example, we have in our family various interesting relics of celebrated people, namely, Lord Byron, Hannah More, William Cowper, Kirke White, &c., in the form of autograph letters, locks of hair, miniatures, and personal belongings; and I may say that we should be only too pleased to correspond with those interested in them or to offer them for inspection.

It has struck me that the best, if not the only means of establishing a Relic Bureau would be by connecting it with some literary periodical, and I do not know of any paper so suitable in this respect as 'N. & Q.' May I therefore respectfully suggest to you the idea of establishing a "Relic Register" in connexion with your paper? I may say that the idea originated in a letter I wrote to Mr. Cochrane of *Chambers's Journal* anent an article entitled 'A Memory of Olney,' appearing in that magazine last year. Mr. Cochrane was much interested in the idea—hence the article to which I have already referred.

I should esteem it a great favour if you could find space for this letter in your paper, even if the idea of associating the scheme with 'N. & Q.' does not find favour, as its publication might lead to suggestions for the establishment of a Relic Bureau.

CUTHBERT BECHER PIGOT.

Temuka, College Road, Norwich.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CHURCHES AND CHURCHYARDS. (See 11 S. ii. 389, 453, 492, 537; iii. 57.)—Somewhat late in the day, I fear, my attention has been called to the suggestion of L. M. R. (at the last reference) that a general registry should be established for transcripts of monumental inscriptions.

I should like to be permitted to say that the Society of Genealogists has, among the objects for which it was founded, the formation and maintenance of a safe depository of this kind. I may add that the Society has appointed a Monumental Inscriptions Sub-Committee, which is specially interested in this subject. On behalf of the Society I cordially invite all readers who have monumental inscription transcripts to send them in, with the assurance that they will be carefully indexed and filed. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Society of Genealogists, 227, Strand, W.C.

F. M. R. HOLWORTHY, F.S.G.
Hon. Sec. M.I. Sub-Committee.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'BALLAD OF LORD BATEMAN': ITS AUTHORSHIP.—A discussion respecting this ballad took place in *The Athenæum* in 1888, and also at 7 S. vi., vii., and xi. The authorship was left undecided, being variously attributed to Cruikshank, Thackeray, and Dickens. Can it be stated whether any further information on this point has since come to light? It is certain, however, that whoever was responsible for the ballad in its present form, it was based upon a much older one. In 'Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland,' by John S. Roberts, there is one entitled 'Lord Beichan,' in which the principal incidents of the narrative, as well as many of the phrases and expressions, are identical with the former ballad. Lord Beichan, according to the authority mentioned,

"is supposed to have been no less a personage than the father of Thomas à Becket, and the ballad is assumed to be a tolerably accurate account of his captivity and marriage."

How far back can this ballad of 'Lord Beichan' be traced? G. H. W.

DEVON MEMORIALS OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1688–90.—In the centre of Newton Abbot, Devon, just below St. Leonard's Tower, stands a stone, the remains of the old market cross, from which was read, on 5 Nov., 1688, the Declaration of William of Orange after his landing at Torbay. The inscription is as follows:—

"The first Declaration of William III., Prince of Orange, the glorious defender of the Protestant

religion and the liberties of England, was read on this pedestal by the Rev. John Reynel, rector of the parish, on the 5th of November, 1688."

Two miles from Totnes, Devon, is the house known as "Parliament House," a thatched building of unusual design. It is in the shape of a Z. In the garden plot before "Parliament House" a stone has been set up—a granite slab, about six feet high, sixteen inches wide, and eight inches thick—which bears the inscription:—

William
Prince of
Orange
Is Said To Have
Held His First
Parliament
Here
In November
1688.

Council of war is meant by "Parliament" evidently.

About midway on the Victoria Pier, Brixham, Devon, a granite obelisk has been erected, in which is fixed the actual stone upon which William III. first set foot on landing in England. The inscription is as follows:—

On This Stone
And Near This Spot
William
Prince of Orange
First Set Foot
On His Landing In
England
The 5th November
1688.

There is a life-size marble statue of William III. at Brixham, erected to celebrate the bicentenary of the landing at Torbay, 5 Nov., 1888. In Brixham Town Hall is a fine oil painting of the monarch in royal robes. The arms of Brixham represent the landing, of which there is also an old plate in the Town Hall.

I should be glad to know of any other memorials in Devon (or elsewhere) of the Revolution of 1688–90.

William MacArthur.

James Wright.—Is anything known of the life of James Wright? He wrote 'Historia Histronica, an Historical Account of the English Stage, showing the Ancient Use, Improvement, and Perfection of Dramatick Representation in this Nation,' London, 1699, 4to. M. Dormer Harris.

"The Pangam."—It is more than sixty years since I first saw what the children in my village called "the Pangam" or "Pangam-man." He carried about his body "a band of music," which he worked entirely by himself. In front of him was a kettledrum, on his back a large drum, on the top of the drum cymbals, and at his throat a set of "Pandean pipes." He blew into the pipes to the accompaniment of the drums and cymbals, which he worked by cords attached to his elbows and one of his feet. He managed also to beat at intervals a triangle suspended to the kettledrum. I have often wondered why children called him the "Pangam-man," because certainly none of them knew anything of "Pandean pipes." Did this music-man bear a real name? Thos. Ratcliffe.

Joseph Richardson, an Eighteenth-Century Bookseller.—I should be grateful if any one learned in the history of eighteenth-century bookselling could give me any information as to Joseph Richardson of Paternoster Row, who died in 1763. He was the founder of the firm which afterwards became Richardson & Urquhart of Paternoster Row and Cornhill, then Wm. Richardson (d. 1810) of Cornhill, and finally Jas. Mallcott Richardson of Cornhill (d. 1854). Joseph Richardson's will (P.C.C. Cæsar 482) is an interesting document because it is appended to a balance sheet showing the stock-in-trade of an eighteenth-century bookseller and its value.

T. C. D.

Roman Empresses.—When, and by what authority, was the word "empress" first applied to the wives of the men commonly called Emperors of Rome? Was the Latin word "Imperatrix" ever applied to them while Latin was a living language? I am not referring to the Holy Roman Empire, but to the Empire as it existed down to Augustulus in the West, and from the time of Arcadius in the East. The word "Empress" seems to be coming into use in English in the above sense, and it is even found in the British Museum. But is it not a mere vulgarism? for the wife of Augustus or Trajan would no more be an empress than the wife of an Archbishop of Canterbury is an archbishopess. W. Syms.

Edmond Halley, Jun., Surgeon R.N. (See 10 S. ii. 88, 224; 11 S. iv. 164.)—A summary of the known facts concerning this personage, son of the astronomer Halley, appeared in *The Home Counties Magazine* (London) for September, 1911 (vol. xiii. No. 51, pp. 240–41).

No record of his burial can be found in the parish of Portsea or Greenwich. He seems to have resided in Kent at the time

of his decease (*circa* 1740). This may catch the eye of a member of the Navy Records Society or some other reader who may be able to suggest a possible source of information.

Neither do we find any data concerning the ancestry of his wife, who, as Mrs. Sybilla Freeman, widow, of Greenwich, aged 40 years, married him in 1738 (cf. 11 S. iv. 164). Facts relating to the Freeman family of Greenwich, Deptford, and vicinity (1700–1800) would also be gratefully received by the writer. EUGENE F. McPIKE.

135, Park Row, Chicago.

'THE BRIDES OF MAVIS ENDERBY.'—Can any of your readers help me to find an old English tune called 'The Brides of Mavis Enderby'? It is referred to by Jean Ingelow in her beautiful poem 'High Tide on the Coast of Lincoln, 1571,' as being played on the bells of Boston Church to warn the people of coming danger from pirates, &c. F. L. MEARS.

YORKSHIRE WHITEHEADS.—The baptismal register is wanted of William Whitehead, born in 1760. He was a native of some place on the borders of Yorks and Lancs, where the family had been settled as yeomen for a long period. H. M.

WALTER BISSET.—Wanted information (date of birth, &c.) about above, for a genealogical chart. He was M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, about 1860–65, and his father was Andrew Bisset, an author.

HORATIUS BONAR.

3, St. Margaret's Road, Edinburgh.

LOCWELLA ABBEY.—In the 'Victoria History of Hampshire,' vol. ii., under the description of the Cistercian Abbey of Quarr in the Isle of Wight, it is stated that a colony of monks from Quarr went to found another house at "Locwella." Where was this latter house, and what is the modern name of Locwella? J. H. C.

Finchampstead, near Wokingham, Berks.

DE RUYTER: VAN TROMP.—I shall be glad if any one will inform me whether the Dutch admiral De Ruyter married a daughter of the great admiral Van Tromp. I have been told by a descendant of his that this was so, but can find no confirmation of it in De Ruyter's 'Life' by Grinnell-Mylne. In that memoir the names of De Ruyter's three wives are given, viz., first, Marie Velters of Grijpskerk, m. 16 March, 1631. She died ten months afterwards—no issue. Second, Cornelie Engels of Flushing, m. 1636. She died 25 Sept., 1650—several children, of whom were Engel De Ruyter, Dutch navy, and Alida, who married Rev. Thomas Potts of Flushing. Third, Anne van Gelder, widow of Jan Pauluszoon, m. 1652—two daughters, one of whom, Margareta, married Rev. Bernardus Somer of Amsterdam; the other, Anne, a child of 11, died in 1666. If one of these three wives was really a daughter of Van Tromp, it can only have been the third one, widow of Jan Pauluszoon; but what proof is there of it?

In Lipscomb's 'Buckinghamshire' Liebert van Hattem, a captain in the Dutch navy, who came over to England with William III., is said to have married a daughter of De Ruyter. I want the proof of this, and should be pleased if any contributor to 'N. & Q.' could help me in the matter. John van Hattem, son of the above Liebert, settled in England, and being myself a descendant of his, I should like to know whether I can also claim descent from De Ruyter and Van Tromp. E. J.

TOASTS AND GOOD STORIES.—What is the history of the toast in honour of whom a health is drunk? are there instances on record in history? And is the humorous good story an outcome of modern wit, or are there instances in the literature of bygone days? T. S. H.

[For the origin of the "toast" see the article 'Health' in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' The anecdote, of which the "good story" is a form, is an ancient element in literature. To take the most easily accessible of early examples, we would suggest to T. S. H. a search in Herodotus and Plutarch.]

ANTONIO D'ARAUJO.—Information is solicited as to the above, a (I believe) Portuguese grandee and State Councillor, probably resident in England about 1812, who was on friendly terms with one of the "Royal Dukes," sons of George III. W. B. H.

THOMAS TANNER, BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.—I should be glad of any information about the four brothers—Joseph, William, Benjamin, and John—of Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, the learned author of the 'Notitia Monastcia.' Whom did they marry, and did they have any descendants? It would seem that they were connected with a well-known Salisbury family in the latter part of the eighteenth century who bore the same arms. Two brothers of this family, with the same names Joseph and John, married about 1780 two of the Phipps

of Westbury, Wilts. Was there any connexion between these two families and the Cornish family of this name? L. E. T.

Pemb. Coll., Camb.

Spurrier-gate.—I shall be greatly obliged if any of your readers can tell me the name of the parish of which Spurrier-gate is seemingly a hamlet. It is probably in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Bradford or Calverley. The name occurs in Paver's 'Marriage Licences,' under date 1663. H. St. John Dawson.

Lugubrious Playing-Card.—I have a faint recollection of having many years ago been told in Scotland that a certain playing-card had a lugubrious reputation—the order to a body of soldiers to massacre the inhabitants of a Highland village having been written upon the back of it. Can one of your readers tell me the particular card and the occasion of its employment? G. T. C.

[The Nine of Diamonds is called the "Curse of Scotland." See the quotations at 9 S. v. 493, and 'Curse of Scotland' in Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.']

Matthew Fern, Jacobite.—In Salmon's 'Chronological Historian,' p. 364, a history is given of what befell Matthew Fern in 1716 on account of his Jacobitism, which was reprinted at 8 S. iv. 466. It is probably by no means necessary to reprint it, but it is needful to ascertain if possible whether Fern wrote anything more in prose or verse; also where he lived, and what position he held in his own neighbourhood. Can any of your readers give the information I crave for?

Edward Peacock, F.S.A.

"Piccadilly gates." — Some London press inquiries have failed to elicit what was meant by the term "Piccadilly gates" in the following letter, written by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, concerning Merton Place in this county:—

"I shall hope to find the new room built, the grounds laid out neatly, but not expensively, new Piccadilly gates, kitchen garden, &c.; only let us have a plan, and then all will go on well."

The letter, which is dated 26 August, 1803, written at sea, appears in a collection published by Colston & Co. of Edinburgh.

J. Landfear Lucas.

Hindhead, Surrey.

Hales Family.—Whilst referring to 8 S. v. 40, 98, I noticed that a correspondent was preparing 'A History of the Haleses: the Hale and Hales Families of England and America.' I most particularly want to get a copy of this book. Possibly it was published in America. Could any reader kindly help me in this matter? Any assistance will greatly oblige.

P. O. Bramble.

Martham, Norfolk.

Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough.—In *The Town and Country Magazine* for March, 1771, medallion portraits appeared of "Mrs. D–v–s" and "Lord C—gh." After the death of his wife (Henrietta St. John, Bolingbroke's half-sister), Knight probably married again. If so, who was his second wife? Ultimately he had a family of natural children by Jane Davies (above referred to). Is anything known of the birthplace or parentage of this person? Knight owned a large estate in the parish of Kerry (Montgomery), which was sold after his death. The tenant of Bahithlon Farm, of 226 acres, was one Jane Davies, but this may be only a coincidence. Mr. Walter Sichel has thrown additional light on the chequered career of Henrietta St. John by the memoir of her forming pp. 463–76 of the second volume of his 'Bolingbroke and his Times'; but little seems to be known of Knight from 1736 (when he parted from his wife) till his death in 1772. F. O. A.

Charter of Henry II.: Date.—I am anxious to have the precise date for a charter of confirmation concerning Conerton, given by Henry II. at Cadomi (*i.e.*, Caen). The witnesses were Philip, Bishop of Bayeux; Aigs, Bishop of Lexovi; Thomas, Chancellor; Richard de Haia, Constable; Mathew Bisset; Walter FitzGerald, Chancellor; William Ancalie; and Henry Oilly. Henry II. was in Normandy in 1156, and again 1159 to 1163. Thomas à Becket was also in Normandy in 1159. How is it that there are two Chancellors mentioned? What are the inclusive dates for Philip's and Aigs's occupancies of their respective sees? J. H. R.

Harveys in Aberdeenshire. — I am desirous of getting into communication with any one in possession of genealogical notes, or old papers, connected with this family, which was settled in this county as early as 1406. I have ascertained that Alexander Hervey, sometime Baillie, Inverurie, who was afterwards at Waterton and Grandome, married Janet Leslie, widow of Norman Leslie. Had they any family?

John S. Loutit.

Foveran Manse, Aberdeen.

Replies.

EXCHEQUER TALLIES.

(11 S. v. 26.)

I NOTICE that R. B. draws attention to two communications having reference to this subject. Perhaps I am hardly the person who should mention a third; nevertheless, I venture to do so, as it is useful for reference, and might otherwise be forgotten.

On 2 July, 1902, I read a paper before members of the Archæological Institute entitled 'Exchequer Annuity Tallies,' which appeared, with illustrations, in their *Journal*, vol. lix. The occasion of this was the opening in the previous year, at Martin's Bank, 68, Lombard Street, of a box that had been in the hands of the firm for a period so long that no one knew how it came there or what mystery might be concealed within. In fact it contained, not only about forty Exchequer tallies, but also documents proving that these tallies related to thirteen different annuities for ninety-nine years, varying in amount from 6*l.* to 50*l.*, the total being 340*l.* The annuities were mostly of the years 1705 and 1706, but one dated from 1703, while two were of the year 1707.

Between 1756 and 1759 inclusive the tallies had belonged to a customer, Alexander Eustace, of Berkeley Square and Bath, who paid about 7,000*l.* for them, or an average of about 20½ years' purchase. He died in 1783. His man of business, afterwards his executor, was George Bryans, by whom probably the wooden box, with its contents, was deposited. The annuities were collected by the Martin firm. When they lapsed, the box remained, and was forgotten.

On the occasion of the reading of my paper examples of this remarkable series were exhibited; and through the kindness of Lord Avebury, the late Sir Charles Lawes Wittewronge, and Mr. C. Trice Martin, I was also enabled to show (1) an East India Company's tally; (2) some tallies attached to a bailiff's roll of the Abbot of Westminster's Manor of Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, all dated 7 Edward I., or 1279–80; and (3) the facsimile of an early thirteenth-century example, once belonging to a Kentish Jew. They, of course, had no connexion with the Exchequer, but mediæval tallies were in general use for matters of account, this being a simple and secure way of giving to unlettered persons a receipt, or a promise to pay.

To return to comparatively modern times, Dr. Garth (speaking of tallies as negotiable articles) says: "The only talents in esteem at present are those in Exchange Alley. One tally is worth a grove of bays." And Swift caps this with the following lines:

> From his rug the skewer he takes,
> And on the stick two equal notches makes;
> With just resentment flings it on the ground.
> "There! take my tally for a thousand pound."

For further information about tallies see *The Mirror*, vol. xxiv., 1834, where the burning of the Houses of Parliament is also described. The fire was caused by the careless destruction of disused Exchequer tallies in the principal stove of the House of Lords. Doubtless much information can be found elsewhere about Exchequer tallies, which, as I have indicated, form only a portion of the entire subject.

PHILIP NORMAN.

BEQUEST OF BIBLES: LORD WHARTON (11 S. iv. 449; v. 56).—Philip, Lord Wharton (1613–96), was, like his father, a Puritan. He was one of the representatives of the Lords in the Westminster Assembly of Divines. After the Restoration he retired to the country and took an active interest in the spread of evangelical religion. For years he presented, under specified conditions, to the children and servants in Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Berks (where his estates were), copies of the Bible and the 'Westminster Shorter Catechism,' and gave as prizes two works by Puritan ministers. By a trust deed executed 1692. he provided for the carrying on of this work, as well as for the preaching of sermons in ten named towns each year by ministers who used "conceived prayers." The rents of properties in Yorkshire were to supply the necessary funds. The seven original trustees were all Non-conformists—ministers and laymen. The trust was diligently administered for many years. But during the coldness and carelessness of the eighteenth century members of the Church of England became trustees, and the number increased till there was not a Non-conformist in the trust, and it was dealt with as if it were a purely Anglican charity.

The attention of the Charity Commissioners was called to this in 1894 by the Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., Congregational minister, Bradford. The Commissioners were unable to secure a satisfactory arrangement with

the trustees, so the Attorney-General instituted a suit against them in the Court of Chancery. The Court decided in his favour, and he asked the Court to prepare a scheme for administering the charity, January, 1897. The old trust was replaced by a new one, giving greater liberty in the administration, and placing the charity in the hands of nine trustees, five of whom were to be members of the Church of England, and four of the Free Churches—one representing the Presbyterian Church in England, one the Congregational churches, another the Baptist churches, and the fourth the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The two groups were to form two separate executive committees, and the trust funds were to be equally divided between them, and both committees were to report to the whole body of trustees. The committee of the Free Church members distribute Bibles (about 6,000 annually) and 'Shorter Catechisms.'

William Carruthers,
Trustee nominated by the Presbyterian Church in England.

Revolution Society (11 S. v. 71).—The Committee of the Revolution Society, at a meeting in "The London Tavern" held 3 Feb., 1789, decided to circulate the following 'Abstract of the History and Proceedings of the Revolution Society in London':—

"The Revolution in 1688 in every view of it was an event of such distinguished and indeed unspeakable importance that it could not fail of making a deep impression upon the national mind. It has been thankfully remembered in the public service of the established Church; and has annually been celebrated by other religious Societies. Nor has it been commemorated only by suitable discourses and acts of pious adoration and gratitude to the Supreme Being but by social meetings and festivals. Various institutions of this kind have subsisted in different parts of the kingdom and in different quarters of the metropolis.

"Though no records have regularly been preserved of the Society we now have in view, there is no doubt of its having been establish'd soon after the Revolution and that it has annually met without interruption from that time to the present and the 4th day of November being the birth day of King William the third has always hitherto been the day of celebration.

"For a long course of Years this institution was chiefly confined to the City of London strictly so called; & almost the sole supporters of it were a number of very respectable inhabitants of that city consisting partly of Members of the Establishment and partly of Protestant Dissenters. But lately it has excited a more general attention & drawn to it many persons of rank & consequence from different parts of the kingdom.

"When the period approached which would form the completion of a Century since the Revolution it was resolved by the Society to celebrate that illustrious event with peculiar solemnity & this has accordingly been done in a manner which it is hoped will be of service in preserving & disseminating the principles of Civil & Religious Liberty.

"With a view of further promoting this laudable design the following resolutions were proposed at a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Society and unanimously approved:—

"That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a perpetual Anniversary Thanksgiving to Almighty God ought to be established by Act of Parliament in order to commemorate the Revolution & the confirmation of the people's Rights & to perpetuate the happy memory thereof.

"And that it is also the opinion of this meeting that in order to celebrate those illustrious events in a manner suitable to their supreme importance, the said perpetual Anniversary ought to be kept on the 16th day of December, namely, on that memorable day when the Bill of Rights passed into a Law by which solemn Act of Parliament the Throne was declared to have become vacant the true and ancient liberties of the subject were recognized ratified & confirmed & the Glorious Revolution compleated.

"That this Meeting do request the favor of Henry Beaufoy Esqr to move in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for the above mentioned purpose.

"That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Richard Brinsley Sheridan Esqr and to the other Gentlemen of the Whig Club who met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the 16th of October last for having communicated to this Meeting their Resolutions of that day; and that Earl Stanhope, the Chairman of this Meeting do communicate the above Resolutions of this Meeting to Mr. Sheridan & through him to the other gentlemen who met on the 16th October last, & to request his and their support in favor of the intended Bill for annually celebrating that illustrious Epoch when a Tyrant was expelled and the liberties of the people were declared enacted & confirmed.

"That Earl Stanhope, the Chairman of this Meeting do also communicate the aforesaid Resolutions to the Chairman of the Meeting which is to be held at Willis's Rooms to-morrow, to celebrate the memory of the Glorious Revolution & to request the support of the Gentlemen at that Meeting in favor of the intended Bill to commemorate that great Event & the confirmation of the people's Rights."

These resolutions with others were unanimously approved at the Anniversary General Meeting held at the London Tavern on the 4th of November, 1788. The meeting celebrated the auspicious event with a dinner, to which nearly 300 sat down. According to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, lviii. 1024, and 'The Annual Register,' xxx. 220, more than 800 persons were present. An oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Towers. 'The Character of King William' was read

by the Rev. Dr. Rees, an 'Ode' written by Mr. Hayley was recited by Mr. Jenkins, and several gentlemen contributed convivial songs.

Earl Stanhope on behalf of the committee moved "that the three following Declaratory Principles are confirmed by the Revolution, & form the basis of this Society," viz. :—

"I. That all civil and political authority is derived from the People.

"II. That the abuse of power justifies Resistance.

"III. That the right of private judgement, liberty of Conscience, Trial by Jury, the Freedom of the Press, and the Freedom of Election, ought ever to be held sacred and inviolable."

On 24 March, 1789, Mr. Beaufoy moved in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill

"To establish a perpetual anniversary thanksgiving to Almighty God, for having, by the glorious Revolution, delivered this nation from arbitrary power, and to commemorate annually the confirmation of the people's rights."

The motion was seconded by Lord Muncaster, and opposed by Sir Richard Hill. The Bill was, however, passed by the Commons, but rejected on the first reading in the House of Lords after a short discussion, in which the Bishop of Bangor practically led the opposition. The best days of the Society were from about June, 1788, to the end of 1791. Thomas Wm. Huck.

Duchesse de Bouillon (11 S. v. 70).—See Burke's 'Vicissitudes of Families,' Third Series, 2nd ed., p. 89, article 'The Story of Philip D'Auvergne, Esq.' At p. 90 it is stated that

"a short time before the French Revolution Godfrey, Duke of Bouillon, chief of his ancient family of De la Tour D'Auvergne, finding the prospect of a lineal successor to his illustrious house destroyed by the death of his second son, Charles, a Knight of Malta, and the infirmity of his elder son, James Leopold, was induced to seek, among his relations, for some one on whom he might fix as a successor to his titles and vast wealth."

A member of the Jersey family of D'Auvergne, Philip, a lieutenant of the Arethusa, was wrecked off Brest, and detained as a prisoner of war. This was made known to the Duke, and an interview took place, when the Duke showed the most marked attention to Lieut. D'Auvergne, and hinted at the inquiry he had instituted. In the end Philip became the adopted heir-presumptive, and was solemnly proclaimed as such 4 Aug., 1791; the Act was ratified by the authorities of the Duchy, and eventually entered in the College of Arms, 27 Feb., 1792, his Majesty's gracious leave being granted to Capt. D'Auvergne to accept and enjoy the several successions and honours to devolve to him. He was actually put into possession of his inheritance, and governed his Duchy for a few months. Alas for him! an Act of the Congress of Vienna dispossessed him, and he, on 18 Sept., 1816, little more than two months after the Prince de Rohan succeeded against him, committed suicide, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Burke adds: "Not a member of the Admiral's branch remains."

R. J. Fynmore.

Statue of the Piper in the Plague of London (11 S. v. 64).—In his interesting note on this subject Mr. A. H. Arkle expresses a wish to know what has become of C. G. Cibber's famous statue. It stands to-day upon the terrace at Welcombe, Stratford-upon-Avon, the Warwickshire seat of Sir George and Lady Trevelyan, having been bought by the late owner of Welcombe, Mr. Mark Phillips, after the Duke of Buckingham's Stowe sale in 1848. At Stowe the statue used to stand in Queen's Building.

The following extract from the 'Catalogue of the Stowe Sale' gives additional details connecting the figure with Defoe's story :—

"Lot 134. The piper and his dog; the celebrated work in stone of C. Gabriel Cibber (father of Cibber, the poet). This group was formerly at Whitton, the seat of the Duke of Argyll.

J. Browne. 38*l.* 17*s.*

"This group is the work of Caius Gabriel Cibber (father of Colley Cibber, the poet), who also carved the two celebrated figures of Raging and Melancholy Madness, now at Bethlehem Hospital; it represents the Piper, who is described by Daniel De Foe, in his History of the Plague in London, as having been taken up for dead in the street, and thrown into the dead cart with other bodies to be buried; but who awoke from his trance just as those charged with the melancholy office were proceeding to throw him into the pit filled with the dead bodies of the victims of that dreadful calamity; and, after considerably alarming his bearers by sitting upright in the cart and playing upon his pipes, was released from his perilous situation, and lived some years. This group stood for many years in a garden in Tottenham Court Road, opposite the end of Howland Street, and in front of a house formerly the residence of a Mr. Hinchcliffe, a sculptor. It will be seen that Mr. Browne, of University Street, bought the group at the sale. He was warmly opposed at the time by Mr. Redfern, on behalf of Mr. Mark Phillips, and the latter gentleman has since repurchased the work of Mr. Browne. It is now in the garden at Snitterfield, Mr. Phillips's seat in Warwickshire."—'The Stowe Catalogue,' 1848, p. 272.

W. S. Brassington.

Stratford-upon-Avon.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND PARADISE (11 S. v. 48).—My friend Dr. F. Pfister, who is engaged on a special study of the subject, has favoured me with the following particulars :—

"The legend inquired about will be found in the Latin 'Iter ad Paradisum,' edited by Julius Zacher, 'Alexandri Magni iter ad Paradisum,' Königsberg, 1859. From this source the story found its way, for example, into Lamprecht's [twelfth century] 'Alexanderlied' and the 'Alexandreis' by Ulrich von Eschenbach [thirteenth century], on which cf. Toischer's article in the *Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie*, 1881, pp. 382 ff. For further information on the 'Iter' see Wilhelm Hertz, 'Gesammelte Abhandlungen,' 1905, pp. 84 ff.; Friedländer, *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, xiii. (1910), pp. 200 ff.; J. Lévi, *Revue des études juives*, ii. 299 ff., xiii. 117 f.; Pfister, *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, lxvi. (1911), pp. 458 ff.; and the *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, 1911, cols. 700 and 796 f. That is probably all the most important literature on the subject of the 'Iter.' The Latin text containing the legend that PERI wants to trace is of the eleventh or twelfth century, and probably goes back to an old Jewish (or Christian) haggadah. There is a similar and older legend in the tractate 'Tamid' of the Babylonian Talmud, where the scene mentioned by PERI also occurs."

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

The legend of Alexander the Great at the gate of Paradise is recorded in the Jewish Talmud; and reproduced therefrom in its entirety, on pp. 333–6 of vol. xii., 'Zion's Works' ('Epilogue'), with elucidation thereof, as an allegory.

C. B. HOLINSWORTH.

Birmingham.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ii. 408).—"Tetigisti me, et exarsi in pacem tuam," the source of which was asked for by MR. LAWRENCE PHILLIPS, is taken from St. Augustine's 'Confessions,' lib. x. cap. 27, § 38. EDWARD BENSLY.

(11 S. v. 68.)

The first quotation referred to by E. M. SELLON is evidently modified from a passage in a letter from Lord Chesterfield to the Bishop of Waterford, 22 Jan., 1760. See 'Letters,' ed. Mahon, iv. p. 330, and my 'Life of Lord Chesterfield,' p. 517. The passage is as follows :—

"Whether my end be more or less remote, I know I am tottering upon the brink of this world, and my thoughts are employed about this. However, while I crawl upon this planet, I think myself obliged to do what good I can, in my narrow domestic sphere, to my fellow-creatures, and to wish them all the good I cannot do."

WM. E. BROWNING.

BLADUD would appear to be quoting from memory. In the 'East London Church Fund Calendar 1912,' for 20 January, the lines,

With peaceful mind thy race of duty run.
God nothing does, or suffers to be done,
But what thou wouldst thyself if thou couldst see
Thro' all events of things, as well as He,

are attributed by a printer's error to J. Byron, instead of to J. Byrom, the well-known Manchester poet (1692–1763), the best known of whose hymns are "Christians, awake, salute the happy morn," and "My spirit longs for Thee."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

(11 S. v. 90.)

The beautiful lines quoted by I. X. B. form part of a sonnet written by Mr. Coulson Kernahan, and published in the Dickens number of *Household Words*, 14 June, 1902, amongst many other "opinions" of Charles Dickens given by prominent men and women at the invitation of the editor, Mr. Hall Caine. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote the whole of Mr. Kernahan's contribution :—

"I don't know that I can say better what I think of Charles Dickens than in the enclosed sonnet, which appeared originally in *The Graphic*, signed 'C. K.,' and was attributed to Charles Kent instead of to me.

"'The last two people I heard speak of it were women; neither knew the other, or the author, and both said by way of criticism: "God bless him!"'—Thackeray, on 'A Christmas Carol.'

And God *did* bless him—if the prayers and tears
Of countless thousands; if the knowledge sure
Of heart uplift, or strengthened to endure,
Have aught of blessing. Surely he who cheers
The mourning heart—bids fly the sick man's fears—
Is blest, thrice blest! A Prophet of the Poor,
In darksome den and squalid slum obscure
He shows a world of love wherein appears
The Way to God—not in lone hermit cell,
In Nature-worship, stately rite, stern creed,
But through the human hearts he loved so well.
His voice is hushed, and yet, in heaven, indeed,
Angelic hosts might pause to hear him tell
Of 'Tiny Tim,' or 'Paul,' or 'Little Nell.'"

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The passage MR. PEET quotes appeared in a very humorous description of the Derby Day written by Charles Dickens in *Household Words* of 7 June, 1851, from which I may, perhaps, quote a portion. It was Teddington's year.

"Well, to be sure, there never was such a Derby Day as this present Derby Day! Never, to be sure, were there so many carriages, so many fours, so many twos, so many ones, so many horsemen, so many people who have come down by 'rail,' so many fine ladies in so many broughams, so

many Fortnum & Mason's hampers, so much ice and champagne. *If I were on the Turf and had a horse to enter for the Derby, I would call that horse Fortnum & Mason*, convinced that, with that name, he would beat the field."

I must not trespass on your space by quoting the whole article; but Dickens evidently had the famous Piccadilly purveyors very much impressed upon his observation that day, for the article concludes as follows:—

"A deeper hum and a louder roar; everybody standing on Fortnum & Mason. Now they 're off! No, *now* they 're off! No, *now* they 're off! no, *now* they are. Yes. There they go! Here they come! Where? Keep your eye on Tattenham Corner and you 'll see 'em coming round in half a minute....Here they are! Who is? The horses! Where? Here they come! Green first! No, red first! No, blue first! No, the favourite first! Who says so? Look! Hurrah! Hurrah! all over! Glorious race! favourite wins! Two hundred thousand pounds lost and won! You don't say so? Pass the pie!"

It is a vivid pen-picture of the carnival on the Hill at Epsom on a Derby Day.

Willoughby Maycock.

Royal Artillery, Ninth Battalion, 1809-14 (11 S. v. 70).—Until about the year 1822 companies of a battalion of Royal Artillery were not known by distinctive numbers, but by the name of the captain who commanded them, and were styled "Capt. ——'s Company of the —th Battalion."

In order, however, to avoid confusion, to make identification more easy, and avoid the change of designation which would occur whenever a new captain was posted, writers on artillery regimental history, when mentioning companies, have made use of the numbers by which they were subsequently known *when numbering was introduced*.

The 9th Battalion R.A., consisting of ten companies, was formed in 1806. In February, 1819, two of these ten companies were reduced, leaving eight only in the battalion, and the company which eventually became No. 8 is 45th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, of to-day. It was *never* known as No. 10 Company, although it probably was, until 1819, the 10th in consecutive order in that battalion.

It served in the Walcheren expedition of 1809—a somewhat disastrous performance—under the command of Capt. J. Chamberlayne, and served in the Peninsular War under the command of Capt. Robert Douglas. Embarking at Plymouth on 4 March, 1812, it disembarked at Lisbon on the 15th, and was present at the battles of Salamanca (1812), Vitoria, the Pyrenees, and the Nivelle, and at the second operation of the siege of San Sebastián (1813), which terminated in its capture.

In January, 1814, Douglas left the company, and was succeeded by Capt. George Turner, who commanded it until the conclusion of the war, and under whose command it was present at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse (1814). For the greater part of its service in the Peninsula it was attached to the third division of the army—Picton's. It remained in France until June, 1814, when it proceeded to Canada.

Much information about the company will be found in the Dickson MSS., now being published by the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich. Details as to names of officers, stations, &c., from date of its formation can also be obtained from the original company muster rolls and pay lists at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane.

J. H. Leslie, Major.

Latter Lammas (11 S. iv. 469; v. 18, 75).—I am sorry to find that I have incurred the contempt of Prof. Skeat by offering a derivation of the term *Lammas* which he does not approve of, and which is not the usual one. It certainly commends itself to my mind, but I am not responsible for it. I did not devise it; it is certainly older than 1912, or even 1911; and the good authority which I referred to is not my own.

In his 'Historical Sketch of the Distribution of Land in England,' part i. chap. v., Mr. Birkbeck, Q.C., and late Master of Downing College, Cambridge, writes, referring to some question with regard to *Lammas* lands:—

"If any confirmation of the fact be wanting, it may be found in the circumstance that the only probable derivation of Lammas is Late-Math, 'late mowing.' Hence 'Latter Lammas,' a later math than Lammas, became proverbial, as an equivalent to the Greek Calends."

Not having the book before me, I inadvertently wrote "last math," instead of *late math*. I do not think, however, that this is of any consequence.

I think we may suppose that Mr. Birkbeck would not so positively assert what was a mere guess of his own. I do not, however, wish to divert Prof. Skeat's castigation from myself. I frankly avow that, for the present, I prefer Mr. Birkbeck's derivation. I should like very much to learn something about the history and ceremonies of "hlafmæsse dæg." Can any one kindly refer me to any source of information about them?

F. Newman.

Capt. Freeny (11 S. v. 50).—'The Life and Adventures of James Freney' (not Freeny, as J. B. and Thackeray in 'The Irish Sketch-Book' spell it), a chapbook, can still be obtained, I believe, from C. M. Warren, printer and publisher, Dublin. Freney is only casually introduced into 'Barry Lyndon.' The basis of that work is said by Lady Ritchie to be the unhappy marriage of Andrew Robinson Bowes and the Countess of Strathmore, whose domestic differences were the talk of the town (1790–1799). Various pamphlets, such as 'Life,' 'Trial,' 'Confessions,' &c., were published between those dates.

Editor 'Irish Book Lover.'

Money-box (11 S. v. 50, 117).—*Chambers's Journal* for the current month contains a paragraph which reminds me of S. J. A. F.'s inquiry. It occurs in an article on 'Money-boxes,' by Mr. G. L. Apperson (p. 134), and I have pleasure in copying it :—

"Roman money-boxes may be seen in museums. A seventeenth-century writer describes a 'Roman money-pot fashioned almost like a pint-jug without a neck, closed at the top, and having a notch in one side, as in a Christmas box.' Mediæval examples are numerous. In that remarkable collection of mementos of the London of days gone by, the Guildhall Museum, there may be seen several earthenware money-boxes, both glazed and unglazed, of the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. One of green glazed ware, with a slit on the shoulder for the reception of coins, has plainly been broken at the bottom, no doubt for the extraction of the contents. Another of the same date (15th century) is in the form of a toad, while a seventeenth-century specimen is in the form of a Sussex pig, and was perhaps made at Rye."

S. J. A. F. would do well to read the rest of the article, which I heartily commend to his notice. St. Swithin.

[Mr. Thos. Ratcliffe also thanked for reply.]

St. Agnes: Folk-lore (11 S. v. 47, 112).—On St. Agnes' Day, 21 January, the blessing of the lambs takes place at Rome, and on 28 January is commemorated, not another St. Agnes, but the appearance of the same St. Agnes to her parents, who were spending the night at her tomb. Hare, in his 'Walks in Rome' (15th ed.), ii. 137, says in a foot-note, without citing any authority :

"Yorkshire maidens, anxious to know who their future spouse is to be, still consult St. Agnes on St. Agnes's Eve, after twenty-four hours' abstinence from anything but pure spring water, in the words :—

St. Agnes, be a friend to me
In the boon I ask of thee :
Let me this night my husband see."

John B. Wainewright.

Bernard Gilpin's Will (11 S. v. 85).—This document, which except the first two lines is in English, is printed in 'Durham Wills and Inventories,' published by the Surtees Society, p. 83; and is reprinted, with some annotations, in Rev. C. S. Collingwood's 'Memoirs of Bernard Gilpin' (London and Sunderland, 1884), Appendix I., pp. 289–301. John R. Magrath.

Queen's College, Oxford.

"Caulker," a Dram of Spirits (11 S. v. 87).—Jamieson's 'Dictionary' has *cawker*, also written *caulker*, "metaphorically used to denote mental acrimony," as in 'Guy Mannering,' ii. 325 :—

"People come to us with every selfish feeling newly pointed and grinded; they turn down the very *caulkers* of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost."

The word also means "a dram, a glass of spirits." Jamieson adds :—

"It seems to admit this second sense metaph.; because a dram is falsely supposed to fortify against the effects of intense cold":

and quotes Mayne's 'Siller Gun,' p. 89, *c.* 1803 :—

The magistrates wi' loyal din
Tak aff their *cau'kers*.

Tom Jones.

This word is much used, but it is generally spelt *corker*, and means bottling up, or corking a bottle. A man gets a glass of something strong, which "takes his breath," and as soon as he can speak says, "That was a regular corker." When a company is telling good stories, the one who has capped the rest has "told a corker."

Thos. Ratcliffe.

"Samhowd" (11 S. iv. 446; v. 99).—Mr. Ratcliffe is quite right. I have repeatedly heard *sam howd*=take hold, *sam it up*=take it up, &c., in West Yorkshire. *Sam* in sense of gather, &c., appears in 'E.D.D.' as *Sam(m)*. *Sam howd* ought to be there. *Howd* is simply *hold* with loss of *l*. I am surprised that it does not appear in this sense in 'E.D.D.' *Sam* is in 'N.E.D.' as obs. or dial. The dictionaries do not give the exact shade of meaning, but if you *sam howd* of a thing, you do, in fact, gather it into your hand and to yourself.

J. T. F.

Durham.

Thiers's 'Traité des Superstitions' (11 S. iv. 530).—As far as I am aware, only two editions of J. B. Thiers's 'Traité des Superstitions' have been published, both of them in French, and both appearing

after the author's death. He died in 1703. The imprints on the respective editions are "Paris, 1704," and "Paris, 1741," in 4 vols., 12mo. I have not heard of any edition having ever been published in England.

W. SCOTT.

BEAUPUIS (11 S. v. 91).—A good account of Beaupuis (or rather Beaupuy) will be found in 'The Early Life of William Wordsworth,' by E. Legouis (Dent, 1897), pp. 201–215, or in the original form of the work, 'La Jeunesse de W. Wordsworth.'

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

University of Sheffield.

Editors of Wordsworth refer to 'Le Général Michel Beaupuy,' by G. Bussière and E. Legouis. A good deal of information will be found in Prof. Legouis's 'La Jeunesse de William Wordsworth,' which was translated by F. W. Matthews under the title 'Early Life of Wordsworth.'

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

JANE AUSTEN'S 'PERSUASION' (11 S. iv. 288, 339, 412, 538; v. 75).—It is curious that nobody has referred to what the 'O.E.D.' says under A, 12:—

"Process; with a verbal sb. taken passively: in process of, in course of, undergoing. Varying with *in*: 'forty and six years was this temple in building,' *arch.* or *dial.* (In modern language the *a* is omitted and the verbal sb. treated as a participle, passive in sense; as *the house was a building, the house was building*, &c.)"

Of use with *a* there is an instance given from 1 Peter iii. 20: "In the dayes of Noah while the Arke was a preparing."

C. C. B.

'THE SACRIFICE OF ISAAC': A CURIOUS ANACHRONISM (11 S. v. 46).—Such obvious anachronisms as that to which MR. BENSE refers are not rare in the English miracle plays, nor, presumably, in French plays of the kind. Later Scripture allusions were introduced into Old Testament scenes altogether as a matter of course. Even paganism of a later day was frankly drawn upon. Prof. Schelling ('Elizabethan Drama, 1558–1642') has the following appropriate sentence on the subject:—

"Herod and Pontius Pilate rage, as the heathen will, and swear, customarily by Mahomet, whilst Isaac, in a scene touching in its simple and homely pathos, adjures his father Abraham, 'by the blessed Trinity,' to spare his mother's tears and withhold from her the tidings of her son's untimely death."

W. B.

KNIVES AS PRESENTS (11 S. v. 91).—A few weeks ago a lady told me that, having been commissioned by the members of a mothers' meeting to spend some collected money on a present for a conductor of the meeting, who was about to leave, she bought a brooch. This, however much admired, was objected to because of the pin; and it had to be exchanged for a pendant before the mothers were content. Mr. Lean somewhere enshrines the information that it is so unlucky to give a pin that, if you ask for one, a woman will say: "You may take one, but, mind, I do not give it."

ST. SWITHIN.

The following appeared on 3 February in *The Glasgow Evening Citizen*:—

"An old superstition was perpetrated at Hanley yesterday. A presentation of cutlery was made by the employees of a local firm to the principal. Before the gathering dispersed the recipient gave each employee a new halfpenny as a symbol of a continuance of the happy relationship existing between the employers and employees, or, to use a localism, 'so as not to cut the friendship.'"

W. G. B.

When lads and lasses gave their sweethearts scissors or knives, great care was taken that something should be passed in return—a kiss, handkerchief, or a small coin. This custom was "thought much of," and now and then a lass would give a knife, and refuse anything in return, "on purpose to cut love." But I never knew a lad to do so.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Gay has an allusion to this old superstition somewhere, and it is mentioned in a poem by the Rev. Samuel Bishop, No. cxvi. in Locker's 'Lyra Elegantiarum':—

A knife, dear girl, cuts love, they say—
Mere modish love perhaps it may;
For any tool of any kind
Can separate what was never join'd.
The knife that cuts our love in two
Will have much tougher work to do.

C. C. B.

[MR. JOHN T. PAGE refers G. H. G. to Brand's 'Antiquities,' *s.v.* 'Omens'; and also to 7 S. viii. 469; ix. 11.]

LADY ELIZABETH STUART, DARNLEY'S SISTER (11 S. iv. 89).—According to the best and most recent authorities, Matthew, the fourth Earl of Lennox, and Lady Margaret Douglas, his wife, had a family of four sons and four daughters. All their children died in infancy or childhood, with the exception of Henry, Lord Darnley, who

became the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Charles his brother, afterwards fifth Earl of Lennox. None of the daughters reached years of maturity.

The Lady Elizabeth Stuart who married into the Rowallan family is said, in 'The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane,' to have been the daughter of the first Lord Avandale (or Evandale). Evidently, however, this must be a mistake. The first Lord Avandale died in 1488, leaving no issue. He was succeeded in the title, after an interval of several years, by his nephew Andrew Stuart, known as the second Lord Avandale, who left a family of sons and daughters. Anderson suggests ('The Scottish Nation,' iii. 219) that the Lady Elizabeth who married a Mure of Rowallan may have been a daughter of the second Lord Avandale. "If, as is understood," he says,

> "she was the daughter of the *second*, not the *first*, Lord Evandale, she was the sister of Andrew Stewart, third Lord Evandale, and also of Henry Stewart, created Lord Methven, the third husband of Margaret, queen-mother of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII. of England, and grandmother of Mary, Queen of Scots."

Apparently the 'Historie of the House of Rowallane' is not considered an altogether reliable authority. But in any case it is evident that Lord Darnley had no sister who attained marriageable age.

W. Scott.

Fleetwood of Missenden: the Kingsley Family (11 S. v. 41).—There are two small points I should like to allude to respecting the will there quoted. Mr. W. D. Pink calls it an abstract—it is so for his particular purpose, which I know; but it is not a good abstract in the ordinary sense. Then there is the "Agnes [Anne ?]"; that is my own, and not in the original. I do not want to recount what has already appeared in 'N. & Q.,' only to refer to 8 S. ii. 124 and 10 S. viii. 507. A few of those who use that palatial apartment known as Room 9 in the Probate Department at Somerset House enliven the monotony by the circulation of little curiosities. One of these is double Christian names—that is, of the earliest date. Now Anne and Agnes have been classed as one and the same name; but in 42 Elizabeth a lawsuit decided that they were "several names." Notwithstanding this legal decision, wills afford evidence that long afterwards the identity was not established. Thus, in the long will of Sir John Astley of Maidstone, Master of the Revels, dated 3 Jan., 1639/40, and proved 10 Feb., 1639/40 (29 Coventry), he mentions his cousin, "Anne Bridges or Agnes Bridges, who is niece to my wife, Dame Katherine." That was the meaning of "Agnes [Anne ?] Kingsley."

A. Rhodes.

Diseases from Plants (11 S. iv. 530; v. 56).—There are in the United States at least two indigenous plants whose poisonous qualities affect many persons when brought into touch with the foliage. They are the poison-ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*), sometimes called poison-oak; and the poison-sumac (*Rhus venenata*), sometimes called poison-elder, poison-dogwood, or swamp-dogwood.

While many are susceptible to the ill effects of the poison-ivy, others are not, and can handle it with impunity. Some, on the other hand, are so susceptible that actual contact with it is not always necessary to bring on the disease; mere proximity to the vine when it is in right condition to give off its noxious properties is sufficient.

John T. Loomis.

Washington, D.C.

J. R.: Letters to Lord Orrery (11 S. v. 8, 57).—There can be, I presume, little reasonable doubt as to Swift's defender being Patrick Delany, D.D., notwithstanding the author's signature to the preface being "J. R."

The only clue in the book itself to the authorship appears at p. 186, under Swift's inscription on the Duke of Schomberg's monument in St. Patrick's Cathedral:—

> "I shall only add, that the author of this Letter had the felicity to prevail upon the Dean to leave out that sentence mentioned in this note"—

still stronger denunciation of the Duke's heirs for their disgraceful apathy in the matter, "with some other satiric severities." Delany, being then (1731) Chancellor of St. Patrick's, might very well have had a voice in such a question.

Charles S. King, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

'Paris Illustré': English Edition (11 S. iv. 148).—The English edition of *Paris Illustré*, beginning in the year 1888, was printed in Paris. It was, I understand, a translation of the French edition, except that the "English edition" is said to have contained "original matter." The proprietors of the paper were MM. Boussod

Valadon. As a publication, it was issued weekly, consisted of 16 pp., and its price per copy was 1 franc 25 centimes.

W. Scott.

Notes on Books.

The Thunderweapon in Religion and Folk-lore: a Study in Comparative Archæology. By Chr. Blinkenberg, Ph.D. (Cambridge University Press.)

This monograph is a member of the "Cambridge Archæological and Ethnological Series," and well worthy of its place. It brings together the ideas of Scandinavia and ancient Greece, the former being largely supplied by the Danish Folk-lore Collection, in answer to an appeal in the papers. Another notable part of the evidence comes from Southern India. The present book is an enlarged edition of a Danish original, with a number of new illustrations, and is of permanent value on account of the material it collects. Such concise, scientific monographs are worth a world of theory. Here we find only 122 pages, but all are close packed with pertinent material. Conclusions are uncertain on the subject, as on many other archæological inquiries; we want data, and we hope to have more of the sort, as well gathered and arranged as Dr. Blinkenberg's.

We welcome a new and enlarged edition of *Wit, Character, Folk-lore, and Customs of the North Riding of Yorkshire*, by Richard Blakeborough (Saltburn, W. Rapp & Sons). In 1898 we found the book useful, well written, and entertaining, and it was read with all the gusto of a Yorkshireman and a scholar by Joseph Knight. The present reviewer, though not a native of the county, has a special interest alike in it and the folk-speech which it continues in spite of fashion to preserve, and he has found the volume well worthy of the praise awarded to it. This edition is the answer to a constant and increasing demand. Among the new matter is a chapter on 'Yorkshire Sporting Folk-lore,' by the author's son, Mr. J. Fairfax Blakeborough. It gives many excellent phrases, some of which the present writer has heard recently, and more than one trace of those legends concerning the fox which are so early and so persistent in folk-lore.

Every volume of this kind has more than a local interest, for, as folk-lorists well know, dialect has wide boundaries. We find, for instance, some phrases set down here which we have heard in the Midlands, and others known to us only in East Anglia. On the other hand, in Yorkshire itself there are, as Mr. Blakeborough points out, wide differences between the dialects of the North and West Ridings, not only in vocabulary, but also in intonation. He adds that, while many of the best families in the North and East Ridings can speak their dialect fluently, in the West Riding such ability is felt to be *infra dig.* The existence of the 'English Dialect Dictionary' alone should be sufficient to show the serious worth of folk-speech. It is, however, a large and expensive work. Should not its contents be reduced to one concise volume, as has already been done in the case of the great 'N.E.D.'? The resultant volume would, we feel sure, win a hearty reception.

Booksellers' Catalogues.—February.

Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells sends us an Illustrated Catalogue (No. 50) of Early Woodcuts and Engravings. This contains examples of the work of some of the most famous early engravers. Of the anonymous early woodcuts, the most notable are 'Four Martyrs,' a woodcut by a Suabian artist of about 1470, 14*l.*; 'The Virgin and Child and St. Bridget,' a beautiful late fifteenth-century woodcut, 14*l.*; and a very curious coloured woodcut (with text below), showing a monstrous hare found at Cassel in 1532, 3*l.* 10*s.* There are numerous works by fifteenth-century copperplate engravers, including a good impression of Schongauer's famous print of 'Christ bearing the Cross,' 30*l.*; a 'Flight into Egypt,' by Israhel van Meckenem, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and a very rare 'Passion sequence' by the Master A. G. (Albrecht Glockenton?)—a set said to be considerably better than that in the British Museum, which is incomplete—68*l.* (for 12 prints). Albrecht Dürer is represented by a large number of his copperplates and woodcuts, at prices ranging from 5*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* Of the copperplates, the more notable are the 'St. Eustace,' the 'St. Jerome in the Desert,' the 'Rape of Amymone,' the 'Effect of Jealousy,' and the rare print of the Monstrous Hog, engraved about 1496; the woodcuts include some from the 'Apocalypse,' as well as some of the single woodcuts. The Little Masters are represented by a large number of prints by Altdorfer, Aldegraver, Barthel, H. S. Beham, and Pencz. There are also a considerable number of prints by Lucas van Leyden, many of which are at quite low prices. The Italian section includes several fine impressions of the plates of Marc Antonio Raimondi; and the Early English School is represented by some leaves from Wynkyn de Worde's edition of 'The Golden Legend,' printed at Westminster in 1498, with woodcuts formerly used by Caxton. We may also mention some early woodcut and copperplate ex-libris, and some fifteenth-century printers' devices, including a leaf with that of N. Jenson (15*s.* 6*d.*) and the fine device of Erhard Reuwick (1*l.* 2*s.*).

We have also Mr. P. M. Barnard's Catalogue (No. 51) of Autographs, Manuscripts, and Documents. Many of the autographs (items 1–179) are of considerable interest and importance, among which may be mentioned a holograph memorandum of the statesman and bibliophile J. B. Colbert (4*l.*), a letter of Francis I. of France (5*l.*), miscellaneous papers and notes of J. F. Gronovius (4*l.* 4*s.*), a letter of Gustavus Adolphus (3*l.* 15*s.*), a document bearing the signature of Richard Taverner (10*l.*), and a letter of John Whitgift (2*l.* 2*s.*). A presentation copy from Richard Baxter of his book 'The Unreasonableness of Infidelity' (2*l.* 10*s.*), and a copy of Selden's 'Historie of Tithes,' given to Christopher Wren by Archbishop Laud (3*l.* 3*s.*), may be added. The second section (items 180–274), 'Manuscripts, Charters, Deeds, and Miscellaneous Papers,' includes four Babylonian clay tablets in cuneiform (between 523 B.C. and 527 B.C.); fragments of Egyptian MSS. on linen in hieratic characters with portions of the text of 'The Book of the Dead'; a contemporary transcript of a truce between Edward III. of England and Philip VI.

of France, 5*l.* 5*s.*; a collection of deeds (*c.* 1240–1352) relating to property in Middleton and other places in Essex, 6*l.* 10*s.*; an English Armorial, composed between 1550 and 1565, 12*l.*; a collection of original MS. heraldic treatises belonging to the later years of the sixteenth century, 15*l.*; an inventory, on a long vellum roll, dated 1496, of the contents of the house of a country gentleman of the period, 5*l.* 10*s.*; a collection of charters on vellum relating to lands in Charing in Kent, beginning in 1306, 12*l.*; a collection of 130 charters on vellum (14th–16th centuries) relating to Willesborough in Kent, 25*l.*; and a MS. on vellum (about 1390), with statutes of Edward III. and Richard II., and containing a contemporary portrait of Richard II., 10*l.* 10*s.*

In Messrs. Maggs's Catalogue of Historical and Topographical Engravings (No. 280) we note an interesting view of the Falls of Niagara in winter, *c.* 1840, 21*l.*; a pair of Maori portraits in oil by Lindauer, 1878, 60 guineas; a set of four aquatints in colour by F. Jukes after R. Dodd, representing the destruction of H.M.S. Ramillies and her convoy and prizes in the hurricane of 16 Sept., 1782, 1795, 27*l.* 10*s.*; an exceedingly curious etching by M. Darly, 'Bunker's Hill; or, America's Head-dress,' a woman wearing an enormous head-dress composed of hills, forts, flags, and caricature emblems, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Ratzer's Plan and View of New York, engraved on two large sheets which have never been joined up, with a panoramic view of the city in the lower half of the second sheet, 1776, 55*l.*

In Messrs. Maggs's Catalogue (No. 281) of Autograph Letters and MSS. perhaps the most interesting item is a long autograph draft letter written by Capt. John Paul Jones to the Hon. Jas. Hewes, Esq., Philadelphia, 31 Oct., 1776, upon the need of remodelling the American navy, and creating "an impartial Board of Admiralty competent to determine the merits and abilities of every officer," with the intention of making "our fleet.... formidable even to Great Britain." 150*l.* There is also a letter of Capt. Jones's to Hogstead Hacker, Esq. (1 Nov., 1776), giving sailing and signalling directions, 50*l.* Other American items are a letter of George Washington's to Robt. Cary & Co., his London agents, 1773, 68*l.*; a letter of Benjamin Franklin's, written the year before he died, to "My dear old Friend," concerning the settlement of some debt, 1789, 25*l.*; and a report to William Penn from his secretary, James Logan, upon the affairs of Pennsylvania, 1704, 25*l.* We noticed a Royal Sign Manual (possibly an impressed stamp) of Mary Tudor to an Order on paper, 1554, 27*l.* 10*s.*; and observed a considerable collection of autographs of members of the House of Stuart, among them a letter from Henrietta Maria to the Duc de Savoye, 1628, 30*l.*; a private letter from Charles II. "For my Lord Hide," evidently relating to debts due from the King, 1681, 15*l.*; a letter to the Comte d'Estrée by James II. when Duke of York, 1673, 21*l.*; and a long letter, in French, written at St. Germain by Mary of Modena to De Lauzun, on the occasion of the French victory off Beachy Head, 1690, 25*l.* There are two noteworthy De Witt letters: one from Cornelius to his wife, 1672, 19*l.* 19*s.*; the other, written about a month later by Jan to the same lady, giving her news of her husband, then serving with the Dutch fleet against France, 1672, 12*l.* 12*s.* A letter by Sir Edward Coke to Sir Nathaniel Bacon is 48*l.*; and 7 letters of Lady Hamilton's to Mrs. Walcot are 38*l.* 10*s.*

Musicians figure prominently in this Catalogue: there are letters of Schumann, Liszt, Brahms, Chopin, Rubinstein, and several others, but the most important items are two communications from Beethoven to Charles Neate of the Crystal Palace: the first, accepting 100 guineas from the London Philharmonic Society for his trio of string quartettes, and expressing his willingness to visit England, "as I feel that I shall never make anything in Germany," 1823, 78*l.*; the second, in French, comprising corrections to the Ninth Symphony, with some bars of music in Beethoven's hand, 1825, 85*l.*

In Foreign Literature and Science we noticed a letter from Voltaire to Frederick the Great, 1757, 32*l.*; one from Linnæus to the Lord High Chancellor of Sweden, 1753, 21*l.*; and one from Schiller to G. F. Göschen, 1791, 35*l.* Admirers of Lord Byron have offered them a collection of relics of the poet, Countess Guiccioli, and Lady Caroline Lamb, consisting of autograph letters, miniatures, and ringlets of hair, arranged in an elaborately bound volume which preserves the two envelopes and two paper wrappers which contained the hair; these last bear authenticating inscriptions, of which the most interesting is that written by Mrs. Shelley on the paper which held Lord Byron's hair, 250*l.* There are the autograph draft MS. of Meredith's "Jump-to-glory" Jane,' a version which differs considerably from the published one, 150*l.*; the autograph MS. of Stevenson's poem 'A Mile an' a Bittock,' 68*l.*; and the MS. of Swinburne's 'Emperor's Progress,' 30*l.*

We have received from Messrs. C. J. Sawyer their Catalogue No. 29. It includes, besides choice items for the collector, a large assortment of miscellaneous literature offered at low prices. We notice a remarkably fine MS. Book of Hours, written on vellum by an English scribe, and illustrated with miniatures in gold and colours; a full page of the Catalogue is devoted to this rarity, which is priced at 250*l.* Other items are an unpublished MS. 'History of Kent,' by Cozens, 35*l.*; a collection of early coloured caricatures and original drawings, 40*l.*; two collections of franks and autographs; a collection of bindings, including specimens of Roger Payne's work and some old English morocco bindings; and a magnificent extra-illustrated copy of Boydell's 'Thames.' There are also some highly curious coloured paintings of Chinese Tortures; and rare coloured-plate books, including Cruikshank's 'Sketch-Book,' Williamson's 'Oriental Field Sports,' and Sullivan's 'Picturesque Tour through Ireland.'

Notices to Correspondents.

E. A. P.—Anticipated 11 S. iv. 515. Many thanks.

Mr. Sydney Herbert.—Many thanks for photograph of the Jennens tomb.

J. St. V. C., Odessa ("O.K.").—See Mr. Albert Matthews's article at 11 S. iii. 390.

E. A. B.—We would suggest application direct to the publishers in the case of works so recently issued.